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# Compilation of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council deferred from previous sessions held from 1999 to 2008*

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

# 1. Christian Democratic International (now Centrist Democratic International)

## (Special; 1950)

Nature and objectives

Christian Democratic International (CDI) is an organization of political parties and organizations inspired by integral Christian humanism. Its main values and objectives are as follows: promotion and defence of human rights and national and international peace; recognition of the social nature of the human being and defence of basic social institutions, particularly the family; promotion and defence of democracy and democratic institutions; promotion of integral human development, with respect for nature and the preservation of natural resources; application of subsidiary, solidarity and justice through the social market economy.

In order to respond adequately to the new realities which have emerged since the end of the cold war and the establishment of democracy in a considerable number of nations, CDI launched an internal reform process which resulted in the adoption, on 8 and 9 June 1995, of a basic document on principles and values of Christian democracy and of new statutes. During the period covered by this report, CDI expanded its geographical scope; its membership increased from 67 members at the beginning of 1994 to 76 members at the end of 1997.

Relations with the United Nations and participation in its activities

CDI representatives have been accredited every year to the three United Nations headquarters (New York, Geneva and Vienna), the regional economic commissions and the Department of Public Information at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

CDI has participated in United Nations conferences, including the World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, March 1995) and the conferences on women's rights (Beijing, 1995) and population (Cairo, September 1994). It has also participated in the annual sessions of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, where it has delivered statements on various agenda items.

It has participated in the conference and annual meeting of non-governmental organizations accredited to the United Nations in New York.

The central theme of the Eleventh General Assembly of CDI (Brussels, 8 and 9 June 1995) was the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations.

On 16 April 1994, the Deputy Secretary-General of CDI, together with the Secretaries-General of Socialist International and Liberal International, visited the Secretary-General of the United Nations in New York to express their organizations' support for the World Summit for Social Development, which was to be held the following year in Copenhagen.

The President of CDI met in Geneva on 13 February 1997 with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Director-General of the International Labour Office (ILO) and the Deputy Director-General for ILO Activities in Europe.

International conference

CDI has held conferences on the following topics, which coincide with the objectives of the United Nations or its subsidiary bodies: "Humanism and democracy in the twenty-first century" (Santiago, 8 and 9 January 1994), at which the President of Chile made a statement; "An economy with a human face" (Manila, 19 to 23 November 1995), at which the main speaker was the President of the Philippines; "Human development

in Latin America" (Santiago, 22 to 24 August 1996), at which the President of Chile was the main speaker; "Political development and religious currents in the Mediterranean basin" (Barcelona, 26 and 27 February 1997), at which representatives of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and of the President of the European Union, respectively, made statements; "Globalization and National Identity" (Paris, 6 November 1997), at which the main speaker was the President of Romania.

Promotion of peace and democracy

This is considered to be one of the organization's primary responsibilities and it has received ongoing attention. To this end, the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretary-General of CDI have visited the following countries: Argentina, Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Chile, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, France, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Lithuania, Poland, Slovenia, Hungary, Romania, Norway, Israel, Palestine, Tunisia, Morocco, Jordan and the Philippines.

There they met with member parties and organizations of CDI, if any, participated in conferences on topics related to the principles and objectives of CDI and, whenever possible, met with government authorities, religious leaders and leaders of civil society. CDI has issued political statements and press releases on the following topics: elections in Equatorial Guinea; condemnation of the attempted coup d'état in Paraguay; need to advance towards unity in Europe; situation in southern Lebanon; presidential elections in Uganda; presidential elections in the Russian Federation; elections in Nicaragua; situation in the former Zaire; democracy for Myanmar; Oslo Agreement on peace in Guatemala; lifting of the embargo on the shipment of food and medicines to Cuba; proposals of CDI to promote positive change in Cuba; solidarity with the people of Yugoslavia and with the democratization initiatives of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe; threats to democracy in Colombia.

Documents and publications

CDI has streamlined its publications in order to adapt to the new international reality and to its new working methods. Its publications include the CDI newsletter (six issues published in French, English and Spanish) and the proceedings of its international conferences.

## 2. Federación de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos

## (Special; 1996)

The Federation is a nationwide non-profit non-governmental organization founded in 1989 in order to concur the different Spanish organizations identified with the project of promoting common objectives concerned with the defense and promotion of human rights in its broadest sense. With this aim, the Federation has grown in terms of member organization, obtaining the Special Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council in November of 1996 and extending its projection and work in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

PARTICIPATION IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

*1. The Commission of Human Rights*

The Federation, as a NGO in Special Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council, has participated in this Commission since 1997. It has actively participated in all the period sessions of the Commission of Human Rights with oral and written statements on different relevant issues (Children's Rights, the International Criminal Court, Colombia, Sahara, Palestine, East Timor, the Philippines, the right of development,

State terrorism, etc.); has sponsored meetings with other organizations; has attended meetings of special interest; has created and bound together its work relationships with a great number of organizations in the international scope.

*Other Meetings and Seminars*

Throughout these 3 years, the Federation has actively participated in different meetings organized by the United Nations, such as:

- Special Session of the UN General Assembly, Beijing + 5: Women in the year 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the 21st Century, held in New York between 5 and 9 June 2000.

- The International Meetings organized by the UN Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, such as the one held in Madrid between June 17th and 19th 2001. The Federation participated actively in the organization of the meeting.

- The UN Special Session on children. Global Movement for Children, held in May 2000.

- World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg between 26 August and 4 September 2002.

MOST IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES

*1. Meetings and Seminars*

The Federation has organized different meetings, seminars and courses with the purpose of launching information and public-awareness campaigns, in the scope of UN's conferences and resolutions on different issues of special interest for the defense and promotion of human rights. In order to do so, the Federation has worked closely with the UN Information Centre for Spain, present in several events.

- July 2000. International Meeting **"Alternative Committee for Colombia Plan: Colombia and Europe give a joint response to Colombia Plan".**

- September 2000. Meeting on **Human Rights in Peru**, with the special participation of Michel Azcueta, Deputy Major of Lima.

- October 2000. Meeting on **Human Rights in Colombia**.

- October 2000. Symposium on **"Human Rights and International Responsibility".**

- April 2001. Presentation of the film on death penalty **El Apagón**, directed by José María Caro with the participation of recognized Spanish actors.

- October 2001. Meeting **"Reflections on the Peace Process in the Middle East after the Madrid Conference".**

- March 2002. Symposium on **"Spain's responsibility before the International Criminal Court"**, organized in collaboration with the European NGO Coalition for the International Criminal Court. Many outstanding jurists, such as Carlos Castresana, José Antonio Martín Pallín and Joaquín Canivell took part in the discussions.

- May 2003. To mark the illegal war against Iraq, the Federation organized in Spain a **"Court of Opinion on the War against Irak"** with the participation of prestigious experts of great relevance. The Court also had an ample participation of the Spanish Civil Society.

- Every year different activities have been organized to mark the commemoration of the **Human Rights Day** in cooperation with the United Nations and the Human Rights Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as the Spanish Ombudsman.

*2. Human Rights Projects*

Throughout the past 4 years, the Federation has strengthened its work in the implementation of human rights projects. The line of work that has been followed is the presentation of proposals to the Civil Service regarding the education in human rights, taking into consideration the importance of this issue for the promotion of human rights in the Spanish society.

The following are the projects carried out during these years:

- 2000/2001. Project financed by the Junta of Castilla - La Mancha Community for the creation of a virtual center on Human Rights, as an integrated communication and information system throughout the Internet, based on UN's ideas and guidelines for the education and stimulation of collective awareness in favour of new values, freedom and rights, deepening in the Culture of Democracy and the Global Principles demanded by the current situation.(www.fddhh.eurosur.org/centro)

- 2001/2002. Project financed by the Human Rights Office of the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the diffusion of the objectives and works of the UN Human Rights Commission. The results can be viewed at www.fddhh.eurosur.org/comision

- 2002/2003. The Project **Analysis, Monitoring and Diffusion of the Cultural, Economic and Social Rights since the application of the Colombia Plan**, financed by the Municipality of Alcalá de Henares in the Community of Madrid. The results can be viewed at www.fddhh.eurosur.org/colombia

- 2003/2004. The Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI) financed a training course aimed at the training of trainers in education throughout the year 2004.

*3. Violations of Human Rights*

Without wanting to get into a thorough listing of all actions undertaken, the Federation has reacted to specific violations on human rights and International Humanitarian Law around the world, based on different international means for the defense and promotion of human rights as well as UN resolutions. Special monitoring and emphasis have been placed on situations such as Western Sahara, East Timor, Colombia, Palestine, Central America, Mexico, Peru, and on other issues regarding impunity, terrorism, preventive war, the International Criminal Court as well as women, minorities and children rights.

*4. Monitoring of UN Human Rights Conference*

Assessing the importance of the Agreements of Vienna, the Federation established in 1996 an action plan of systematic activities in order to go deeply into aspects linked to human rights education through actions aimed towards the carrying out of training programmes.

*5. Participation in International Missions*

The Federation, represented by its Vice-President Emilio Gilolmo, participated in the electoral - civil mission in Peru that took place between February 5th and 14th 2000.

RELATIONSHIP WITH NGO IN LATIN AMERICA, ASIA AND AFRICA

One of the Federation's permanent activities is its relationship with Latin American, Asian and African institutions whose representatives have visited Spain as part of their European visits, in order to take part in forums, promote funding proposals and seeking support for issues regarding the defense of human rights.

The Federation has actively participated in different international platforms for the defense and promotion of human rights with the purpose of strengthening common goals and relationships with other NGOs, specifically:

- European Network against Racism - Spanish Group (ENAR)
- European NGO Coordinating Committee on the Question of Palestine (ECCP)
- International Federation of Human Rights (FIDH)
- Oficina Internacional de Derechos Humanos Acción Colombia (OIDHACO)

## 3. National Council of Women of Thailand

## (Special; 2000)

The National Council of Women of Thailand under the Royal Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen (NCWT) was founded on 9 September 1956, and has been under the ROYAL PATRONGAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN SIRIKIT since 5 May 1961.

In 1960, NCWT became an organizational member of the International Council of Women (ICW) in 1980; NCWT became a member of the ASEAN Confederation of Women's Organizations (ACWO).

**OBJECTIVE:** A peaceful and stable nation must have as its foundation kind, considerate, and sympathetic citizens. These qualities should be instilled in everyone since childhood by their parents, who are the most significant people in setting examples on how to behave righteously as well as instilling and cultivating good morals in the mind of their children.

This is an extremely important task which I would like to entrust the National Council of Women of Thailand to share with all the Thai women. The key message to communicate is that everyone should bring up Thai children to be a good person with kindness toward their fellow man. If all the citizens are firmly established with good morals, it will bring forth peace, security, and ultimately a permanently stable nation.

MISSION: 1. To raise the status of all groups of women including children, adolescent, adult, elderly, as well as disadvantaged women; 2. To draft the National Women Council Act; 3. To find out the possible directions and means in raising the status and quality of lives of Thai women by removing or solving problems and obstacles against the development of women and women's organizations; 4. To cooperate and coordinate with a national and international agencies both governmental and non-governmental, in carry out activities that are beneficial to women and society in general; and 5. To study, collect information, research, and exchange ideas among women organizations both domestically and internationally, for the purpose of creating the stability, security, good understanding and well-being for all people, especially women.

NCWT'S AREAS OF WORK INCLUDE:

1. **Improvement of Women's Status:** NCWT strives to make women's participation more accepted in society, by fighting against all typed of discrimination. NCWT encourages the improvement of women's status, and women's involvement in any social and business arenas, including in politics, both locally and nationally.

2. **Development of Family Institution:** NCWT promotes the development of the family institution within Thai society. It is necessary to promote the development of the family institution within Thai society. We strongly believe that the family is the foundation of society and directly relates to the development of women.
3. **Promotion of Young Women's Education, Morals and Ethics:** Young women need support and care during theirs childhood, to ensure that they grow up to be good citizens. A good education is the key to success; however, this must be combined with the teaching of Morals and ethics for young girl to become a productive member of society.
4. **Work in Accordance with the Government's Policy:** NCWT will work in accordance with the Government's long-term plan for the development of women, including assessing the role of new technology in the coming years. The NCWT will work to use the new information technology to promote and improve women's status, capacities, and the quality of lives.
5. **Cooperation with International Organization:** The NCWT will closely cooperate, particularly as an organizational member, with several international organizations, for instance, the ASEAN Confederation of Women's Organizations (ACWO), International Council of Women (ICW) and Consumers International (CI); the World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action (WABA) and will cooperate, as an NGO in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations. This will present a wide distribution of good image and proper roles of Thai women to foreigners.
6. **Center of Organizational Members:** The NCWT is mainly emphasized to become a focal point of organizational members throughout the country, dealing with activities pertaining to the development if women in any areas in order for women to be able to achieve their own independence and self-reliance. To achieve this, NCWT should closely cooperates and coordinates with other organizational members nationwide in any areas, especially in providing financial assistance, so that women can utilize their own local resource and potential in order to increase their earnings and to present.

**ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE WORK OF THE UN AND ITS SUBSIDIARY BODIES FOR THE PERIOD 2000-2003:**

- Asia-Pacific Summit of Women Mayors and Counselors Meeting during 19-22 June 2002 at Pichanuloke province.
- Conference "Convention to Elimination all forms of Discrimination Against Women – CEDAW" on 15 November 2000.
- 27th UNICEF Meeting on "World Youth" during 19-21 September, 2001 at United Nation Building Plaza, New York, United States of America.
- 21st World Food Day on 16 October 2001 at UN-FAO Asia Pacific branch, BKK.
- Comprehensive report on "Comprehensive implementation, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance" to The High Commissioner for Human Rights / United Nation for 57th –58th Human Rights General Assembly arrangement.
- Attended the "55th Promotion and Protection of Human Rights Meeting" during 28 July-15 August 2003 in Conference Room XVIII of the Palais des Nations, United Nations.
- "Conference on Sharing experiences of passage of Domestic Violence Bill with Cambodian Women Parliamentarians" on 13 February 2003 at the Parliament Building.
- "Opening session of UNESCAP Committee on Emerging Social Issues" on 4 September 2003.
- "Women, Men and HIV/AIDs: Responding to the Challenge" on 3 September, 2003 at United Nation Conference Center.
- "23rd World Food Day" on 16 October 2003 at Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, BKK.
- "Thematic Working Group on Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality" on 10 November 2003 at United Nation Building, BKK.

**Additional Activities for the period 2000-2003:**

- Danang Women's Association, Vietnam during 26-29 May 2000.
- China-Tibet Women's Federation, China during 22-31 July 2000.
- Korean Democratic Women's Union, Korea during 24-29 September, 2000.
- Korean Democratic Women's Union, Korea during 17-21 June 2000.
- All-China Women's Federation, China during 23-32 October 2002.
- Vietnam Women's Union during 16-20 February 2003.

**Meeting & Seminars**

- ASEAN Regional Workshop to Recommended Set of Strategies to Address the Lack of Access by Women to opportunities for Employment and Skill Enhancement, during 15-17 August 2003, at Bander Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam.
- Consumer International World Congress during 13-17 November 2000 at Durban, South Africa.
- Membership: Empowerment of Young Women during 23-26 June 2004 at Malaysia.
- 20th Meeting of Asean sub-committee on Women during 25-25 October, Lao PDR.
- 10th ACWO General Assembly during 5-8 July, 2002 at Singapore.
- Saga Prefectural Coverment: Asian Women's Forum, Learn about Asian Picture Books during 11-13 October 2003 at Saga, Japan.

## 4. International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples

## (Special; 1989)

### I - Introduction

The International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples (LIDLIP) was established in 1976 as a continuation of the Russell Tribunal II. The primary objective of LIDLIP is to defend human rights. The organization cooperates with other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on matters related to the defence and promotion of human rights when the objectives of such groups are compatible with its own.

LIDLIP has help NGO consultative status with the Economic and Social Council since 1989. In this capacity, it has been in a position to engage in active diplomacy in the human rights bodies of the United Nations. where it has spoken, in particular, on behalf of peoples with no international forum in which to express their views. The League's main objective during the past four years has been to consolidate and deepen its support for its partner grass-roots organizations and to contribute to the objectives of the United Nations.

The present quadrennial report describes the activities through which LIDLIP pursues its goal of promoting and protecting the rights of peoples and human rights before United Nations bodies and demonstrates how it is complying with its consultative obligations under Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

### II - ACTIVITIES

**2001**

At the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Human Rights (17 March-27 April), held at United Nations Headquarters in Geneva, the League prepared and disseminated written statements. One statement (E/CN.4/2001/NGO/148) dealt with the garment and sportswear industries; two statements (E/CN.4/2001/NGO/147 and E/CN.4/2001/NGO/146) discussed obstacles to the right to development: control of natural resources by transnational corporations. LIDLIP made an oral presentation on depleted uranium that had been dumped in Iraq and Kosovo. It also made an oral presentation on impunity, noting that States lacked the will

to combat such behaviour. The sale of one transnational corporation to another (including the inhabitants and their land, village and church) in Puerto Casado (Paraguay) was denounced. Under the agenda item on indigenous peoples, the League again did not hesitate to advocate right of such peoples to self-determination. LIDLIP submitted a written statement on the unresolved question of Western Sahara, and a joint oral presentation of NGOs discussed the arrest of two Moroccan Saharan citizens who wished to address the United Nations. Another presentation dealt with the conflict in Sri Lanka, and a joint NGO oral presentation discussed the difficult situation in Colombia.

**Participation in the Working Group on Indigenous Populations** (23-27 July)

**Fifty-third session of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights** (30 July-17 August)

LIDLIP made a number of oral presentations. In one, linking the questions of globalization and transnational corporations, it called on the Sub-Commission to study the impact and consequences of globalization and of neoliberal policies and structural adjustment policies. The League also addressed the use of Vieques by the United States of America for military purposes, the right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and the dramatic question of Palestine. Terrorism and human rights were discussed in the context of the struggle of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) and the Tamil people in Sri Lanka. In keeping with the priority LIDLIP has always attached to matters related to indigenous peoples, it provided its input on the study under preparation on indigenous peoples and their relationship to land. Reference also was made to the situations affecting the Maya in Mexico, the Shoshone in the United States of America and the Gwich'in in Alaska. A joint written statement by NGOs concerning Sri Lanka and the struggles of the Tamil people (E/CN.4/Sub.2/2001/NG0/25) also was circulated.

**2002**

At the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights (18 March-26 April), the League's contributions included a written statement (E/CN.4/2002/NGO/31) calling for recognition of the right of the indigenous peoples of Mexico, in particular of Chiapas, to political, economic and cultural self-determination. Another written statement (E/CN.4/2002/NGO/107) condemned the draft framework agreement the United Nations was seeking to impose on the parties involved (the Frente POLISARIO and Morocco) with respect to the political future of the Saharan people. A third written statement (E/CN.4/2002/NGO/30) condemned the lack of freedom of expression experienced by Pontic Greeks still living in northern Turkey.

The League made a number of oral presentations, including one on anti-terrorism legislation under preparation in Colombia and human rights in that country. Presentations were also given on the right to self-determination of the Tamils in Sri Lanka and the population of Puerto Casado in Paraguay. Violations of human rights in Palestine were the focus of a statement condemning abuses of the state of emergency by Israel in the occupied territories and the behaviour of the Israeli police towards the local population and the press. Economic, social and cultural rights were addressed in connection with the Puebla-Panama Plan, intended to promote economic ties between Mexico and a group of Central American countries. In an oral presentation concerning judicial independence and the administration of justice, the fight against terrorism and the impunity of crimes against human rights, LIDLIP underscored the fact that all forms of opposition, armed or otherwise, were being lumped together in the post-11 September context.

**Participation in the Working Group on Indigenous Populations** (Geneva, 22-26 July)

**Fifty-fourth session of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights** (Geneva, 29 July-16 August)

With regard to states of emergency, LIDLIP condemned the ongoing imposition of states of emergency by the State of Israel since its creation in 1948. Turkey also held a record in that regard. As to discrimination in the criminal justice system, the League congratulated the Sub-Commission's expert regarding her excellent

working paper (E/CN.4/Sub.2/2002/5) and expressed its support for her work. With respect to indigenous peoples, LIDLIP drew attention to the situation of the Western Shoshone (Nevada). It also renewed its appeal to the Sub-Commission to take the initiative and review the definition of the right to self-determination which had given rise to a series of laws that essentially denied the existence of the world's indigenous peoples. With regard to terrorism and human rights, the League pointed out that under the pretext of fighting terrorism, many Governments imposed limitations on human rights in order to combat their opponents. In an oral presentation, LIDLIP condemned the ongoing serious violations of human rights being perpetrated in Western Sahara by Morocco, a situation that was impeding the holding of a referendum on decolonization in the territory. Other interventions discussed human rights violations and repression in Colombia, the negative impact of globalization and the question of transnational corporations.

**Participation in the Working group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 49/214 of 23 December 1994**, eighth session, Geneva (2-13 December).

**2003**

**Commission on Human Rights**, fifty-ninth session, Geneva (17 March-25 April)

The League drew the attention at that session to the situation of the Kurds in Turkey. It made an oral presentation on terrorism, a matter of the utmost relevance, as was the war in Iraq, regarding which LIDLIP reaffirmed that any measures implemented to combat terrorism must be in strict compliance with international law and the international norms of human rights. LIDLIP sought once again to draw attention to the situation in Colombia as well as to the plight of the Tamils of Sri Lanka. It also gave a presentation on the Palestinian question and another on the right of the Saharan people to self-determination viewed from the perspective of economic rights.

**Participation in the Working Group on Minorities**, ninth session, Geneva (12-16 May)

**Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights**, fifty-fifth session, Geneva (21 July-15 August)

LIDLIP made an oral presentation on the situation in Iraq and condemned the military attack that had come on the heels of more than a decade of sanctions. It also discussed the administration of justice, particularly in connection with some 700 detainees being held at Guantanamo. The same presentation addressed the disappearance of Saharan people in Morocco. On the question of terrorism and human rights, the League recalled that after 11 September 2001, States had latched on to antiterrorism rhetoric in order to implement measures that radically undermined the enjoyment of human rights. LIDLIP also expressed its support for the quest of indigenous peoples for their rights and condemned the negative impact of corruption.

**Participation in the Working Group on Indigenous Populations** (21-25 July)

**2004**

**Participation in the Working Group on Minorities** (1-5 March)

**Commission on Human Rights**, sixtieth session (15 March-23 April)

Considerable attention was devoted to the question of the Saharan people, beginning with a written statement (E/CN.4/2004/NGO/139) and followed by an oral presentation concerning the status of Saharan political prisoners and the disappearance of 108 persons whose cases, according to the report of the Working Group on Enforces or Involuntary Disappearances, were awaiting clarification (E/CN.4/2004/58). The League also drew attention to the plight of the Pontic Greek minority in northern Turkey and objected to the prevailing "politically correct" trend of advocating that movements fighting for the right to self-determination within their own countries should be considered terrorists. The Tamils of Sri Lanka were one example. LIDLIP also raised

the issue of self-determination in connection with the peoples of Alaska and Hawaii. An oral presentation focused on cultural rights and the right to education in Turkey. The League again condemned the violence in Colombia and associated itself with the statement by the International Indian Treaty Council regarding the Western Shoshone (Nevada).

**Participation in the Working Group on Indigenous Populations**, (19-23 July).

**Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights**, fifty-sixth session (26 July-13 August)

The League made an oral presentation on the absence of the rule of law in Sri Lanka and joined other NGOs in calling for respect for human rights in Iraq. LIDLIP also addressed the subjects of corruption, terrorism and transnational corporations.

**Participation in the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**, (8-26 November).

**Participation in the Working Group on a draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples**, tenth session (13-24 September and 29 November-3 December).

## 5. International Press Institute

### (Special; 1993)

The International Press Institute (IPI) is a global network of editors, media executives and leading journalists, dedicated to protecting and furthering freedom of the press and improving the standards and practices of journalism. The main objectives of IPI are therefore: To protect freedom of opinion and expression; To further and safeguard freedom of the press; To ensure free access to news, regardless of national boundaries; To ensure the safety of journalists and their ability to report freely; To improve the practices of journalism; To increase understanding between peoples. Editors, leading journalists, and media executives from over 115 countries are integrated into this global network, which focuses on the protection of freedom of expression and opinion as a fundamental human right, as stated in Article 19 of the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Freedom of expression has been furthered by IPI through the organization of events and the publication of reports, booklets and magazines, in particular through the annual IPI World Press Freedom Review. The 2003 report was published with sponsoring from UNESCO.

**The following report focuses on IPI Activities in relation with United Nations principles, United Nations Bodies and Specialized Agencies**

January 2001 – New Delhi, INDIA: **Klaus Schmitter**, Senior Programme Specialist, Freedom of Expression, Democracy and Peace Programme, UNESCO, addressed the participants at the IPI World Congress in New Delhi, at the session "Freedom of Expression in the IT Era". Keynote speakers at the congress were Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajapayee, Indian Minister of External Affairs, **Jaswant Singh**, and His Holiness, the **Dalai Lama**.

May 2001 – Beirut, LEBANON: Together with the Institute for Professional Journalists at the Lebanese American University, with support of UNESCO, IPI organized a seminar called Freedom of Expression and the Media in Lebanon". Keynote speaker was Emile Lahoud, resident of Lebanon.

May 2001 – Windhoek, NAMIBIA: IPI representatives took part at a seminar in Windhoek, organized by UNESCO on the 10th Anniversary of the Windhoek Declaration.

March 2002 – Beirut, LEBANON: IPI representatives participated in a round-table on "Professional Ethics, Media Legislation & Freedom of Expression in Lebanon". Organized by The Lebanese American University's Institute for Professional Journalists (IPJ), UNESCO and IPI.

April 2002 – Almaty, KAZAKHSTAN: IPI representatives attended and spoke at the first Eurasia Media Forum, organized by the Khabar Agency. **Henrikas** Yushkiavitshus, advisor to director general, UNESCO, and the IPI Director, spoke on the issue of "Eurasia - The Role of the Media. Media Cultures - East-West Attitudes". Keynote speakers were President of Kazakhstan, **Nursultan Nazarbayev**, and President of Iran, **Mohammad Khatami**.

May 2002 – Ljubljana, SLOVENIA: **Jiri Dienstbier**, Ambassador-at-Large; former Foreign Minister of the Czech Republic; UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (1998-2001), chaired a session on "Visions for the Balkans" at the IPI World Congress in Ljubljana. In addition to the President of the Parliament of Slovenia, **Borut Pahor**, the President of Montenegro, **Milo Djukanovic**, President of Croatia, **Stjepan Mesic**, and the member of the Presidency, Bosnia and Herzegovina, **Zivko Radisic**, spoke at the session. **Erhard Busek**, Special Coordinator, Stability Part for South Eastern Europe, Brussels, and **Wolfgang Petritsch**, High Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina, analysed the issue "What Went Wrong in the Balkans".

September 2002 – Dakar, SENEGAL: An IPI representative attended the 10th General Meeting of the International Freedom of Expression Exchange (IFEX), which brought together more than 90 free expression advocates from 52 countries to discuss freedom of expression issues, develop regional networking, and strategies on joint action campaigns.

November 2002 – Vienna, AUSTRIA: The Coordinating Committee of Press Freedom Organizations met in Vienna in conjunction with the Vienna Secretariat's tenth anniversary celebration. In addition to the President of Austria, **Thomas Klestil**, the President of the Austrian Parliament, **Heinz Fischer**, and the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, **Benita Ferrero-Waldner**, **Sergio Vieira de Mello**, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Geneva, was the keynote speaker at a special evening event, while **Freimut Duve**, OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media spoke over luncheon to the members of the Coordinating Committee.

December 2002 – Paris, FRANCE: IPI representatives attended the meeting of the Council of Europe's Committee on Culture, Science and Education. Item 7 of the Agenda, "Freedom of Expression in the Media", was reserved for **(a)** an exchange of views between members of the Committee and representatives from IPI and Reporters sans Frontières and **(b)** consideration of a draft report on freedom of expression in the media in Europe.

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April 2003 – Almaty, KAZAKHSTAN: IPI representatives attended and spoke at the second Eurasia Media Forum. IPI was asked to organize two panel sessions entitled "Journalists under Pressure", which gave a platform to prominent press freedom campaigners from Central Asia and the Caucasus to address the participants, and provided an opportunity for IPI ideas on media freedom to be expressed openly in local media. The Advisor to Director-General, Mr. **Henrikas Yushkiavitshus** delivered the welcome note from the Director-General of UNESCO **Koichiro Matsuura**. Again, the keynote speaker was President of Kazakhstan, **Nursultan Nazarbayev**.

April 2003 – Vienna, AUSTRIA: The IPI Director attended a conference on "The Media and the Information Society", organized by the Austrian Federal Chancellery as part of the preparations for the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS).

September 2003 – Salzburg, AUSTRIA: **Mogens Schmidt**, Director, Division of Freedom of Expression, Democracy and Peace, UNESCO, Paris, spoke at the IPI World Congress in Salzburg, participating at the session "Pluralism, Democracy and the Clash of Civilizations". **Alain Modoux**, Senior Adviser to UNESCO for the WSIS, Geneva, spoke at the session on the World Summit on the Information Society. **Maria Cheng**, Spokesperson, Communicable Diseases Section, World Health Organization (WHO), Geneva, addressed the participants on "SARS and the Media" and **Sir Peter Ustinov**, UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador, a volunteer for UNESCO, was a keynote speaker at the congress on the issue of the "Transatlantic Rift". Another keynote speaker was Austrian Chancellor **Wolfgang Schüssel**. **Yossi Beilin**, former Justice Minister and former Deputy Foreign Minister of Israel spoke at an interview session on the issue of "The Oslo Accords – 10 Years On".

September 2003 – Bucharest, ROMANIA: IPI and Romanian Radio Broadcasting Corporation, in cooperation with the Council of Europe, organized an international conference on "How to Guarantee Independent Public Service Broadcasting". The conference sought to analyze - ten years after the 1993 IPI symposium "From State-Controlled Broadcasting to Public Broadcasting" and the adoption of the Vienna Declaration on Public Broadcasting. Representatives of public service broadcasters from Central and Eastern Europe, as well as from the European Broadcasting Union (EBU), the European Commission and international NGOs, took part in the IPI conference. Keynote speakers included **Peter Schieder**, President of the Parliamentary Assembly, Council of Europe, **Ion Iliescu**, President of Romania, and the Prime Minister **Adrian Nastase**.

December 2003 – Geneva, SWITZERLAND: the IPI Director attended the biannual meeting of the Coordinating Committee of Press Freedom Organizations, which was held in conjunction with the UN-sponsored World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). **Shashi Tharoor**, United Nations Undersecretary General for Communications and Public Information, discussed with the Coordinating Committee various UN related issues of basic interest to the group.

December 2003 – Paris, FRANCE: The IPI Director during the seminar, "Israeli and Palestinian Media Professionals: Renewing the Dialogue", chaired the session "Independence of the Media and the Maintenance of Professional Standards." The meeting was organized by UNESCO in order to provide a platform for Palestinian and Israeli media professionals to discuss matters of common concern and explore venues for possible cooperation.

May 2004 – Warsaw, POLAND: In the presence of over 400 media representatives from 47 nations, at the session "Holding Member States of IGOs to their Press Freedom Commitments". **Santiago Canton**, Executive Secretary, Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Organization of American States (OAS); **Miklos Haraszti**, OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media; **Paschal Mooney**, General Rapporteur on the Media, Parliamentary Assembly, Council of Europe; and **Henrikas Yushkiavitshus**, former Assistant Director-General for Communication, Information and Informatics, UNESCO, were available for discussions with participants of this IPI World Congress. **Aleksander Kwasniewski**, President of Poland, and the Prime Minister **Marek Belka**, former President **Lech Walensa**, and former Prime Minister **Tadeusz Mazowiecki**, were among the keynote speakers, as well as **Milan Kucan**, former President of Slovenia, and **Bronislaw Geremek**, Politician and Historian; former Minister of Foreign Affairs.

December 2004 – Vienna, AUSTRIA: Round table "5 years of WHO/IPI Guidelines for Professional Health Correspondents", as originally adopted in 1999 during a meeting of the European Health Communication Network in Copenhagen (keynote speaker **Karsten Koch**, Danish Minister of Health).

Over the period covered by this report, IPI also undertook many more initiatives in defending and furthering press freedom, and freedom of expression, of which we would like to mention:

INSI: At the beginning of 2003, IPI, in cooperation with the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) founded the International News Safety Institute (INSI), a non-governmental organization dedicated to promoting practical actions and fostering good practice in the provision of safety training and assistance to journalists and media staff everywhere. INSI was then officially launched in Brussels on 3 May 2003, World Press Freedom Day. It was

simultaneously launched at a meeting organized by UNESCO in Jamaica. Led and managed by media professionals, INSI is a coalition of media organizations (print, broadcasting, and news agencies), press freedom groups, journalists' unions and humanitarian campaigners working to create a culture of safety in media in all corners of the world.

CASCFEN: An initiative of the IPI Azerbaijan National Committee (IPI ANC), the Central Asian and Southern Caucasian Freedom of Expression Network (CASCFEN) were set up in Baku, Azerbaijan in March 2003 during a meeting attended by the IPI Director. CASCFEN currently includes eight journalists' organizations from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan with the purpose of promoting freedom of expression and professional journalism in the region. Today, this information network is already integrated into the International Freedom of Expression Exchange (IFEX), based in Toronto.

SEEMO: The South East Europe Media Organization (SEEMO), a specialized IPI network of editors, media executives and leading journalists from newspapers, magazines, radio, TV stations, news agencies and internet media, was founded in October 2000 in Zagreb, Croatia. It encompasses the region of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Kosovo, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Montenegro, and Romania. Its chief activities are the promotion of mutual understanding through dialogue meetings of media representatives from the various national, ethnic and religious groups. SEEMO publishes a magazine for the region "De Scripto", as well as a Media Handbook with media reports and contact addresses of leading media in each of these countries.

May 2002 – Ljubljana, SLOVENIA: Dialogue of 80 editors from South East Europe (SEE) – keynote speaker **Erhard Busek**, Special Coordinator, Stability Pact for South East Europe; **Klaus Schmitter**, Senior Programme Specialist, Freedom of Expression, UNESCO; **Alain Modoux**, former UNESCO director, Freedom of Expression.

November 2002 – Skopje, The former YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC of MACEDONIA: Dialogue of editors from the region of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

March 2003 – Podgorica, SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO Dialogue of editors from Serbia and Montenegro.

May 2003 – Ohrid, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Dialogue of editors on conflict prevention in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

July 2003 – Belgrade, SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO: Dialogue of representatives from Roma media in SEE.

September 2003 – Salzburg, AUSTRIA: Dialogue of editors from Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, Vojvodina.

October 2003 – Opatja, CROATIA: Dialogue of editors from Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro.

November 2003 – Skopje, THE Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Meeting of editors and directors of private news agencies in SEE.

May 2004 – Belgrade, SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO: Participation at the UNESCO World Press Freedom Day Conference.

May 2004 – Sofia, BULGARIA: Minority Media – Vlachian/Aromanian in SEE.

June 2004 – Neum, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: Media Dialogue of editors from Bosnia and Herzegovina, different ethnic groups.

October 2004 – Vienna, AUSTRIA: Press freedom round table with **Miklos Haraszti**, OSCE Representative for Freedom of the Media.

## 6. Centrist Democratic International

### (Special; 1950)

**Nature and Objectives:**

Centrist Democratic International (CDI) is an organization of political parties and organizations inspired by the integral Christian humanism. Its main values and objectives are as follows: promotion and defense of human rights and national and international peace; recognition of the social justice nature of the human being and defense of basic social institutions, particularly the family; promotion and defense of democracy and democratic institutions; promotion of integral human development, with respect for nature and the preservation of natural resources; application of subsidiary, solidarity and justice through the social market economy.

During the reporting period 2002-2005, CDI significantly increased its geographical presence and its membership moving from 80 members at the beginning of 2000 to over 180 members in 2005.

**Relations with the United Nations and participation in its activities:**

CDI has taken part in the following activities organized by the United Nations or by its subsidiary bodies: 55th DPI/NGO Conference on Rebuilding Societies Emerging from Conflicts: A Shared Responsibility"; Symposium on Human Rights (Marrakech, 2002), Working Committees on Aid for Economic and Social Development in the Defense of Human Rights around the World (New York, 2003), Conference on Restructuring Societies Emerging from years of War and the Required Cooperation and Solidarity.

CDI also took part in the annual sessions of the UN Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, where it gave oral presentation on the following agenda items: 58th Session 2002: Item 11 of the Agenda; 59th Session 2003: Items 9, 10 and 11 on the Agenda; 60th Session 2004: Items 9,10,11; 61st Session 2005: Items 9,10,11,12,17,18.

In the course of the year 2004, the CDI participated in a number of events organized by the UN, defending its political objectives, such as the defense and promotion of human rights in the world through its active participation in different areas of the world.

In the two previous years, the CDI played a very important role within the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in reporting violations of the fundamental rights in the world.

In the year 2005 CDI presented in Geneva some important contributions on the human rights issues. The statements were also made under Item N.9 of the Agenda, on the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world, and Item N. 11, on civil and political rights.

The objective of this seminar was to present the support of the CDI to the development of Muslim Women and their involvement into the social, economic and political life of their society, within a very young democratic system, where women have much to say and have an enormous opportunity for participation, in support of the consolidation of democracy in Muslim countries such as Mauritania.

The project for the next few months in Africa is to consolidate and develop the CDI-AFRICA, in order that, little by little, it will become an active organization in Africa in the promotion of human rights and democracy.

Our presence in Asia has also been reactivated and we plan to hold meetings this year in the region on "Asian Women for Democracy and Equality" as well as on "Political Leadership for Asian Women".

At the 61st Session of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, from 15 March to 22 April 2005, CDI requested the registration to intervene in items N. 9, 10, 11, 17, 18 of the Agenda.

On January 2005, the UN introduced the project of the Millennium in order to "Invest in Development", precisely to fight against global poverty, hunger and disease, through a strategy drawn up by 265 experts. The CDI is committed to play an important role also in this project.

In this context of the realization of this strategy, CDI organized during the year 2005 several seminars and conferences with the participation of European and Italian parliamentarians, economic experts and human rights activists to inform and involve the citizens and the public in general on the working lines proposed by the United Nations Millennium strategy. Among the various initiatives, CDI organized the following seminars: "Stop violence and mutilations on women", Vienna, 8-10 October; a seminar on the same title was organized in Rome, 14 October; "United Nations: 2005-2015 – The Millennium and the Role of Women", Rome, 14-17 March; "Defense and Promotion of Human Rights in the World: a Challenge for 2006", Rome, 24 October; "Development and Dialogue among Cultures", Rome, 7 November.

During these years CDI participated also in the following UN conferences:

**2002**

- World Food Summit: five years later (Rome, Italy, 10-13 June 2002)

- General Assembly Special Session on Children (New York, 8-10 May 2002)

- Second World Assembly on Ageing (Madrid, Spain, 8-12 April 2002)

- International Conference on Financing for Development (Monterrey, 18-22 March)

**2003**

- High-Level Dialogue on Financing for Development (New York, 29-30 October 2003)

- 56th Annual DPI/NGO Conference (New York, 8-10 September 2003)

**2004**

- Unlearning Intolerance: Confronting Islamophobia: Education for Tolerance and Understanding (New York, 7 December 2004)

- Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues – Third Session (New York, 10-21 May 2004)

- Commission on Sustainable Development – 12th Session (New York, 14-30 April 2004)

- General Assembly plenary meeting and expert consultations on the Global Road Safety Crisis (New York, 14-15 April 2004)

**2005**

- The World Summit on Information Society (Tunis, Tunisia, 16-18 November 2005)

- The 2005 World Summit – High-Level Plenary Meeting of the 60th Session of the General Assembly (New York, UN Headquarters, 14-16 September 2005)

- 58th Annual DPI/NGO Conference (New York, UN Headquarters, 7-9 September 2005)

- Informal Hearings of the General Assembly with non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector ( New York, UN Headquarters, 23-24 June 2005)

- General Assembly High Level Meeting on HIV/AIDS (New York, 2 June 2005)

- Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (fourth session): "Millennium Development Goals and indigenous people" (New York, UN Headquarters, 16-27 May 2005)

- 61st Session of the Commission on Human Rights (Geneva, 14 March-22 April 2005)

- Beijing + 10 Conference: 49th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (New York, 28 February- 11 March 2005)

- Committee on the Elimination of racial Discrimination – 66th Session (Geneva, 21 February- 11 March 2005)

- 10-year Review of the Implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Program of Action and the Outcome of the 24th Special Session of the General Assembly (New York, 9-18 February 2005).

**Promotion of peace and democracy:**

This is considered to be one of the organization's primary responsibilities and it has received ongoing attention. To this end and under the supervision of its President and its Executive Secretary, CDI has followed very close the political processes in the Latin American, African, Asian and Eastern European countries, visiting many of them in order to establish working contacts with government authorities, religious leaders and representatives of the social society. CDI paid particular attention to countries, which were victims of internal conflicts, monitoring the ongoing processes and intervening also with political declarations and press statements.

## 7. Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute

## (Special; 1998)

**Part I. Introduction**

The mission of the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute (FERI) is to inform new generations of the ideals and achievements of Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt and to inspire the application of their spirit of optimism and innovation to the solution of current problems. We believe, as FDR and Eleanor did, that the Four Freedoms and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are essential to a flourishing democracy, and we create programs tc encourage those freedoms at home and abroad.

The Institute commemorates the significant events of the Roosevelt years and works with educators to improve the teaching of that pivotal period in American history. Our programs support the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library in Hyde Park and the Roosevelt Study Center in the Netherlands as forums for research, teaching and debate.

Working with the World Committee on Disability, the Institute established the Franklin D. Roosevelt International Disability Award in 1996 to recognize and encourage nations to achieve the goal of the United Nations World Program of Action Concerning Disabled Persons: the full and equal participation of persons with disabilities in the life of their societies. The Institute also works to strengthen the United Nations through programs focused on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and on public awareness of the United Nation's important role in the world.

Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt communicated by word and deed a vision of a just and compassionate society. Now, more than ever, nations in many parts of the globe are looking for models for the development of democratic systems of government. The Roosevelt Institute believes that the spirit of pragmatic idealism that these two great leaders brought to the problems of their time can continue to inspire the struggle for peace and social justice everywhere in the world.

**Part II. Contribution of the Organization to the Work of the United Nations**

**ii. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters**

1. FDR International Disability Award, presented annually to a member nation of the United Nations that makes noteworthy progress toward the goal of full participation of citizens with disabilities as called for by the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the United Nations World Programme

of Action Concerning Disabled Persons. The Award, made by the Institute in cooperation with the World Committee on Disability, consists of a bust of FDR and a $50,000 cash prize to an outstanding non-governmental organization in the selected nation. The Award presentation is made each year at the United Nations in the presence of the Secretary-General.

a. The Presentation of the Franklin D. Roosevelt International Disability Award to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, 23 March 2005, to His Majesty, King Abdullah II. The $50,000 prize was awarded to the Jordan Sports Federation for the Disabled.

b. The Presentation of the Franklin D. Roosevelt International Disability Award to the Republic of Italy, 17 November 2003, to Roberto Maroni, Italy's Minister for Social Welfare and Labor. The $50,000 prize went to National Council on Disability (CND).

c. The Presentation of the Franklin D. Roosevelt International Disability Award to the Republic of Ecuador, 19 September 2002, to President Gustavo Noboa Bejarno, and the $50,000 prize was awarded to FASINARM.

**iii. Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals**

1. Celebrating the Sixtieth Anniversary of the United Nations, symposium held at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library, Hyde Park, 23 October 2005. The symposium featured a panel discussion with remarks by Stephen Schlesinger on the critical role that Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt played in the founding of the United Nations; Gillian Sorensen of the United Nations Foundation, who spoke about current United States-United Nations relations; and Amir Dossal, Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships, who addressed the issue of United Nations reform and its meaning for the future. The panel included Luis Cordero, Executive Director of the Oscar Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress, and Four Freedoms Laureate Terry Waite, offering the perspectives of both the developing world and Europe. The program provided an examination of the past, present and future of the United Nations.

## 8. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

### (Special; 2003)

Part I: Introduction

1. The aims and purposes of IGES and its main course of action

IGES is a research institute that conducts pragmatic and innovative strategic policy research to support sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region.

2. Changes

Additions to the signatory organisations of the charter for the establishment of IGES: The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) signed the charter, which has strengthened the global network of IGES.

Establishment of regional offices: IGES established regional offices in Bangkok and Beijing to develop research activities multilaterally with various entities in the Asia Pacific region.

Merger with an intergovernmental network: The Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN) was merged with IGES, which has strengthened IGES' research network.

Part II. Major contribution of IGES to the work of the United Nations

1. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

The Ninth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP9), 1-12 December 2003, Milan, Italy: IGES jointly organised side events "Global Climate Regime Beyond 2012: Incentives for Everyone!" on 3 December and "Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) in Asia: Opportunities and Obstacles" on 5 December.

COP10, 6-17 December 2004, Buenos Aires, Argentina: IGES organized side events "Mainstreaming Adaptation in Development: Idealistic or Realistic?" on 11 December, and "The Kyoto Train: Where Do We Go Next?" and "Next Steps for CDM Activities: Gaps and Ways to Overcome" on 15 December.

The 13th Session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), 11-22 April 2005, United Nations Headquarters, New York, USA: IGES made a presentation on the outlines and current situation of Water Environment Partnership in Asia at the side event "Challenges of Portfolio of Water Actions" on 19 April.

COP11 and the First Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP1), 28 November to 9 December 2005, Montreal, Canada: IGES organized side events "Asian Concerns on the Climate Regime Beyond 2012: Are You Concerned?" on 2 December and "Adaptation to Climate Change: Pathways into the Future Beyond 2012" on 5 December.

The 14th Session of the CSD, 1-12 May 2006, United Nations Headquarters, New York, USA: IGES organized a side event "Asian Concerns and Perspectives on the Future Climate Regime: Implications for Sustainable Development" on 4 May.

The Third Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF3), 19-23 June 2006, Vancouver, Canada: IGES organized a networking event "Integrating Global Concerns into Urban Management in Asia: Challenges and Experiences" on 20 June.

COP12 and COP/MOP2, 6-17 November 2006, Nairobi, Kenya: IGES organized side events "CDM for Sustainable Development: Dream or Reality?" on 8 November and "Asian Aspirations for Climate Regime Beyond 2012" on 10 November.

2. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

i) Joint organization of the workshops, seminars and meetings

2004: IGES organized with UNEP Risoe Centre on Energy, Climate and Development (URC) "International Workshop on Adaptation to Climate Change in Pacific Island Countries" on 12-13 October and "International Seminar on CDM in Pacific Island Countries" on 14 October in Apia, Samoa.

2005: IGES hosted with UNESCAP, URC and other organizations "Workshop on Financing Modalities of CDM" on 27-28 June in Jakarta, Indonesia.

2006: At the Fourth World Water Forum in Mexico City, Mexico, IGES co-organized "Shared Groundwater Resources for Sustainable Development" with United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and others on 17 March and another session "Water Accounting and Information Platforms" with United Nations University and others on 20 March. IGES and the UNESCAP organized a meeting "Asia-Pacific Dialogue on Innovative Options for Non-Annex 1 Countries' Participation for Climate Change Action" on 29 March in Bangkok, Thailand. IGES and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) held the workshop "Developing a Regional Strategy for the CDM in the Asia-Pacific Region" on 30-31 March in Bangkok, Thailand.

ii) Joint activities and research

Kitakyushu Initiative for a Clean Environment, a programme of UNESCAP: With secretariat support from IGES, a range of activities has been developed.

Research on Innovative and Strategic Policy Options (RISPO), a partnership project under the UNEP Network of Institutions for Sustainable Development (UNEP-NISD): IGES serves as one of the core members of the project.

The Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED), collaboration with UNEP and UNESCAP: IGES serves as a secretariat for the forum. The APFED final report was launched at the side event co-hosted by IGES in conjunction with the fifth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development (MCED2005).

Global Environmental Outlook 4 (GEO4), initiated by UNEP: The contribution of IGES are the regional chapter, policy chapter and the summary for the policymakers.

The 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) Initiative: IGES has been working closely with the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific of UNEP (UNEP/ROAP) and the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) for this initiative.

Priority Paper on Sustainable Development for Northeast Asia: Commissioned by the UNEP Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP RRC. AP), IGES prepared a draft on sustainable development for Northeast Asia.

State of the Environment for Northeast Asia 2005: Commissioned by UNESCAP, IGES drafted chapter 7 on Northeast Asian sub region for the MCED 2005.

3. Initiative undertaken by IGES in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals, which now form the basis of the global agenda for the 21st century.

IGES has set up a research programme on environmental education to contribute to the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD). Some of the papers were utilized in policy formulation for local government in Asia.

## 9. Pax Christi International

### (Special; 1979)

1. Aims, Purposes and Main Course of Action of Pax Christi International

Pax Christi is committed to non-violence, demilitarization and disarmament, human security, human rights and the rule of law as the basis of peaceful societies. As a movement and a global network, the organization brings together people from many different backgrounds and cultures, to work towards a shared vision of peace, reconciliation and justice for all.

2. Major Organizational Changes

From 2003 to 2006, the membership of Pax Christi International has increased dramatically, from 36 member organization to today's number of 97. Furthermore, the geographic focus of Pax Christi has also shifted, from its core member group of European organization, to organization located primarily in the developing world. Today, approximately 39 per cent of Pax Christi's member organizations are located in Africa, 26 per cent in Europe, 19 per cent in the Asia-Pacific, 10 per cent in the Americas and the Caribbean, and 6 per cent in the Middle East.

3. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and major conferences and other United Nations meetings

Oral and written statements 2003-2006

– 59th session Commission on Human Rights 18 March-25 April, Geneva, Switzerland

Written submissions at on: Peace and Development in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda; Treatment of Asylum Seekers, Refugees and Immigrants; Religion-Based Violence; Internally Displaced Persons and Civil Peace Initiatives; the Occupied Arab Territories; Conscientious Objection; and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Oral intervention at the 59th session Commission on Human Rights on Religious Intolerance.

– Fifth Session of the Group of Governmental Experts of the States Parties to the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW/GGE) 16-27 June 2003 in Geneva. Intervention on Explosive Remnants of War.

– 55th session of the Subcommission on Promotion and Protection of Human Rights 28 July-15 August, Geneva. Written intervention at the on Israel and Palestine. Oral interventions at the 55th session of the Subcommission on Promotion and Protection of Human Rights on: the Situation in Vieques; the Death Penalty; Children and Iraq; and Religious Discrimination.

– Third Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organizations (CTBTO) Conference, 3 to 5 September 2003 in Vienna: Written submission on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

– 60th session of the Commission on Human Rights 15 March-23 April, Geneva Switzerland. Written submissions at the on: Peace and Reconciliation in the Great Lakes; Palestinian Citizens in Israel; Freedom of Expression; Informal Economy and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Fight Against Terrorism. Oral interventions at the 60th session of the Commission on Human Rights on: Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Religious Freedom.

– 56th session of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights 26 July-13 August, 2004, Geneva. Written submission on Northern Uganda. Oral interventions at the 56th session of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights on: Abolition of the Death Penalty; The Toxic Legacy of Military Activities of the United States of America in Puerto Rico and the Philippines; Discrimination of Religious Minorities; the Lack of Security and Widespread Violations of Fundamental Freedoms of the People of Iraq.

– 10 year review of the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action and the outcome of the 24th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly: Commission for Social Development, 9 to 18 February 2005 in New York. Written submission on HIV/AIDS Orphans.

– 61st session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights 14 March-22 April 2005. Written submissions on: Fundamental Freedoms in West Papua; Integration of Women and the Gender Perspective. Oral interventions at the 61st session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights on: Death Penalty; Freedom of Religion and Belief.

– Meeting Ad hoc Group of Experts of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Geneva, 13 to 24 June 2005. Oral intervention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction.

– 62nd session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, 13-27 March 2006, Geneva, Switzerland. Written submissions on: Operation Murambatsvina in Zimbabwe; Right to Education. Oral and written statement at the final session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, 27 March 2006.

– First Session of the Human Rights Council 19-30 June 2006, Geneva Switzerland.

– 58th session of the Subcommission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, 7-25 August 2006, Geneva, Switzerland. Written submission on the war in Lebanon, Israel and Gaza.

– CCW Review Conference, 7 to 17 November 2006 in Geneva, Switzerland.

4. Organization of parallel NGO meetings

Pax Christi International continued as an active participant in the NGO Committee on Disarmament Peace and Security, the AIDS Committee, the Indigenous Forum, International Coalition for the Decade of the Culture of Peace and Non-Violence, Conscientious Objection and the Values Caucus. Members of the International Secretariat as well as delegates of the movement in New York attended NGO meetings on the International Criminal Court. Representatives attended sessions of the Special Committee of NGOs on Human Rights at the United Nations in Geneva. During the United Nations Commission for Human Rights, Pax Christi International was present at parallel sessions. On 6 April 2005, the World Council of Churches convened a meeting of ecumenical partners, including Pax Christi International, to address the question of the reform of the United Nations Commission for Human Rights. The representative of Pax Christi International at the United Nations in Vienna is a member of the NGO Committee on Peace. On 2 June 2004, the Committee held a meeting with the President of the fifty-eighth United Nations General Assembly, Mr Julian R. Hunte, Foreign Minister of Saint Lucia. A joint statement was made on that occasion. Pax Christi issued an Open Letter, "Pax Christi International Calls for Ethical Approach to Biological Weapons" as part of its lobbying activities to States party to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention on the occasion of their meeting from 6 to 10 December 2004 in Geneva. On 8 March 2005, Pax Christi organized a meeting on cluster munitions during the Tenth Session of CCW/GGE, 7-11 March in Geneva, Switzerland.

5. Participation in International Days

During the reporting period the following United Nations commemorative days were observed by Pax Christi: International Women's Day, 8 March; International Day of Reflection on the 1994 Genocide in Rwanda, 27 April; International Day in Support of Victims of Torture, 26 June; International Day of Peace, 21 September; International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, 25 November; International Human Rights Day, 10 December.

6. Activities and Advocacy in Support of Global Principles

In March 2003, Pax Christi International submitted letters of concern to the United Nations Secretary-General, aiming to prevent the war in Iraq. On 28 March 2003, a delegate of Pax Christi met with the United Nations Secretary-General to discuss the war in Iraq. On 1 April 2003, Pax Christi International in cooperation with the NGO Committee on Peace at the United Nations in Vienna, appealed to the United Nations for a Special Session on Iraq. Letters were sent to the Presidents of the Security Council and the General Assembly, as well as to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to request the immediate convening of an "emergency special session" of the United Nations General Assembly according to the procedures given in General Assembly resolution 377 A (V) section A, paragraph 1.

In response to escalating violence in the Great Lakes region, participants of Pax Christi's Regional Consultation sent a letter on 15 May 2003 to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. In it they urged more decisive United Nations action in Ituri, in the eastern region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. On 17 July 2003, in a letter addressed to the Secretary General, Pax Christi International called for an extension of these operations to avoid further humanitarian catastrophes and to build towards a lasting peace in the region.

Pax Christi International was represented at the First Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects at the National, Regional and Global Levels, which took place at the United Nations Headquarters, from 7 to 11 July 2003.

Pax Christi International awarded Sergio Vieira de Mello, in his role as United Nations civil servant, the "Pax Christi International Peace Award 2004". The ceremony took place in New Jersey, United States of America,

May 2004. A 55-person Pax Christi delegation held a series of meetings with communities centred on the United Nations, including the Office of the United Nations Secretary-General, in May 2004.

On 9 June 2004, Pax Christi International issued a statement: "Protect people in Darfur!" In a related letter, the International Secretariat urged the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to give immediate assistance to protect the people of Darfur. A coalition of 43 NGOs, including Pax Christi International, approached the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Ms. Louise Arbour, about the situation in Darfur. A copy of the letter, 23 May 2006, was also sent to all 47 new members of the Human Rights Council.

## 10. Human Rights Internet

### (Special; 1983)

**PART I. Introduction**

i. Human Rights Internet (HRI), an international non-governmental (NGO) headquartered in Ottawa, Canada, was founded in 1976 on the premise that accurate, comprehensive and timely information is a precondition to the protection and promotion of human rights. Since that time, HRI has evolved into a consulting and capacity building organization, committed to the promotion of human rights in the areas of social justice, good governance and conflict prevention. HRI seeks to accomplish its goals by: Policy formation; Knowledge transfer; Promotion of dialogue; Training, such transferring knowledge and expertise of new technologies particularly to NGOs in the South and other civil society organizations; and Information distribution, such as producing human rights resources including the *Human Rights Tribune* and microfiche collections of human rights material from around the world and making this information available to NGOs and international institutions. The targets of HRI's activities are governments at all levels (federal, regional and municipal), intergovernmental agencies, civil society and the private sector.

**PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations**

**i. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings:**

- HRI's Initiative on Conflict Prevention through Quiet Diplomacy program has organized and co-hosted several meetings and conferences:
    - HRI organized and hosted a "Consultation on Options and Techniques for Quiet Diplomacy", a meeting of Secretaries-General of regional and other intergovernmental organizations convoked by the Special Advisor to the *Initiative*, H.E. Max van der Stoel, at New York's Waldorf Astoria Hotel on July 24, 2005.
    - From Sept. 21 to 24, 2005, HRI hosted a regional conference on "Building a Culture of Peace and Preventing Conflict in the Greater Caribbean" in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.
- Representatives from HRI attended and addressed the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict, "From Reaction to Prevention", held at United Nations Headquarters July 19 to 21, 2005.

**ii. Cooperation with United Nations Bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.**

- From 1997 to 2003, HRI (in partnership with the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of the Government of Canada) worked on an annual report of the United Nations human rights system. *For the Record* was a publication in which all relevant United Nations human rights reports, resolutions, recommendations and decisions within the year were summarized as objectively as possible, with hyperlinks to all original United Nations documentation. Copies of the report were widely distributed to both NGOs and governments, to the staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for

Human Rights, to the Special Rapporteurs of the Commission on Human Rights, university libraries, and many others.

- HRI's website and publications (especially the *Human Rights Tribune*) have been extensively used to inform the human rights community worldwide about the work of the United Nations in the area of human rights. HRI has been publishing the *Human Rights Tribune* since 1992. Written for human rights activists, by human rights activists, the *Tribune* covers the worldwide struggle for fundamental rights from the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations, to grassroots movements.

- HRI continued to network in Latin America through the Forum on Citizens' Diplomacy launched in 2002. The Forum brings together individuals and organizations from the various social movements in the region to strategize regarding areas of common interest and to develop plans of actions around the Organization of American States (OAS) and United Nations reform.

- HRI continued to support the United Nations by sending interns to work with its various bodies. Past HRI interns have been placed with the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders (Geneva), the Special Rapporteur on Migrants (San José), and the regional office of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Santiago.

**iii. Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals:**

**Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

- A number of the internships that HRI has implemented focused on issues surrounding HIV/AIDS and other diseases. For example, HRI has been sending interns to work with The Botswana Network on Ethics, Law and HIV/AIDS (BONELA) since 2004.

**Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development – make available the benefits of new technologies.**

- HRI created a portal to help promote human rights at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) 1-12 December 2003, Geneva, Switzerland. To facilitate this, HRI compiled official WSIS documents, articles and position papers on human rights and the information society and added related links concerning human rights and information and communication technologies (ICTs). This information was available through HRI's website.

- The 7th Human Rights Internet (HRI) Internet Training Program was held from July 5-9, 2004 in Ottawa, Canada. Designed to increase the capacity of human rights advocates to use new technologies to advance their human rights work, the Internet Training Program (ITP) provided a unique opportunity to participants to acquire technical skills.

**Activities in Support of Global Principles**

- In 2004 HRI launched a program on conflict prevention: The Initiative on Conflict Prevention through Quiet Diplomacy (ICPQD). Experience has shown that effective prevention of destructive conflict requires co-operative action before violence erupts. ICPQD contends that capable institutions dedicated to preventing conflict by way of quiet diplomacy are an effective yet under-used means to reduce, if not entirely prevent, violent conflict. Quiet, third-party diplomacy establishes and maintains confidence, creates space for dialogue, and encourages conciliation and accord. Early and pro-active engagement over time through institutional mechanisms and a human rights-informed, problem-solving, assistance-oriented approach can be the most effective way to prevent the outbreak of violence.

## 11. Armenian Assembly of America

### (Special; 1999)

**PART I. Introduction**

The Armenian Assembly of America (AAA) is a non-governmental, non-partisan, non-profit national membership organization headquartered in Washington, DC, with offices in Los Angeles, Boston, and Armenia. AAA provides opportunities for the participation of Armenian-Americans in the American democratic process; conducts research, education and advocacy for the universal affirmation of the Armenian Genocide; supports the strengthening of the United States of America-Armenia relations, based on a shared vision for democracy, rule of law, open markets, regional security and unfettered commerce; promotes civil society initiatives in Armenia, encouraging free-market oriented, sustainable and responsible development; and works with other non-partisan advocacy entities and individuals in pursuit of shared goals.

**PART II. Contribution of the Organization to the Work of the United Nations**

**i. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, major conferences and other United Nations meetings**

- 59th Annual DPI/NGO (United Nations Department of Public Information/Non-Governmental Organizations) Conference, United Nations, New York, 6-8 September 2006
- Forum *Genocide Then and Now: Lessons Learned for the Twenty-first Century*, co-sponsored by Armenian General Benevolent Union, Permanent Mission of Armenia to the United Nations, and Permanent Mission of Rwanda to the United Nations, New York, 30 March 2006
- United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, 49th Session, United Nations, New York, 28 February-11 March 2005
- 58th Annual DPI/NGO Conference, United Nations, New York, 7-9 September 2005
- 57th Annual DPI/NGO Conference, United Nations, New York, 8-10 September 2004
- 56th Annual DPI/NGO Conference, United Nations, New York, 8-10 September 2003
- Roundtable *Information Communication Technology: Education, Equality and Empowerment for the 21st Century,* co-sponsored by the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women and the Committee on the Status of Women of the Conference of NGOs (CONGO) in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations, New York, 15 January 2003

**ii. Co-sponsorship of, or other specific contributions to events**

- **59th Annual DPI/NGO Conference, New York, 6-8 September 2006:** Co-sponsored and moderated a workshop *Education, Youth and Technology for Sustainable Development,* jointly with the Rotary International, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the CONGO Committee on Education, Information Habitat: Where Information Lives, and the Earthwatch Institute, 7 September 2006. Under oral remarks, AAA Main United Nations representative presented the work of an Armenian NGO (Earth Charter National Committee of Armenia) and the synopsis of a written contribution on the Charter's best practices.
- **United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), 49th Session, New York, 28 February–11 March 2005:** Organized a workshop *Partnership to Empower Girls,* involving education specialists from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Government of Armenia and several women's organizations.
- **57th Annual DPI/NGO Conference, New York, 8-10 September 2004:** Co-sponsored a workshop *Empowering Women Worldwide: Implications for Gender Equity,* jointly with Democracy Watch, Worldwide

Network for Gender Empowerment/Fielding Graduate Institute, Institute for the Study of Global Prosperity, and NGO Committee on the Status of Women; sponsored a panelist, who spoke on gender disparity and education in Armenia.

- **56th Annual DPI/NGO Conference, New York, 8-10 September 2003:** AAA United Nations representative served as Media Chair of the Conference Planning Committee; Co-sponsored a workshop *Acting on Human Dignity and Security: From Participatory Theater to Reality on the World Stage,* jointly with the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, the National Council of Negro Women, Soroptimists International, featuring Augusto Boal, Founder, Theater of the Oppressed, Brazil. The workshop discussed the mission and activities of the Theater, a global organization dedicated to bringing art to impoverished audiences, and illustrating challenges facing the poor around the world; Worked, through the Media Chair of the Conference Planning Committee, and in partnership with the CONGO Education Committee, to organize a workshop *Media Perspectives on Human Security and Dignity*, sponsored by the CONGO Education Committee, National Council of Negro Women, Church Women United, and Sister to Sister International. The workshop featured an insider perspective on the media, and offered suggestions to NGOs on how to achieve better coverage of their issues.

**iii. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or agencies**

AAA worked with UNESCO and the CONGO Committee on Education, to co-sponsor and moderate a workshop *Education, Youth and Technology for Sustainable Development* on 7 September 2006 (59th Annual DPI/NGO Conference, New York).

AAA's United Nations representative served in the following capacities:

- Co-Chair, CONGO Committee on Education, since September 2006
- Acting Co-Chair, CONGO Committee on Education, May-September 2006
- Secretary, CONGO Committee on Education, June 2002-May 2006

Member at Large, CONGO Committee on the Status of Women: CONGO Committee on the Status of Women is a forum for the exchange of information on issues related to women, under consideration by the United Nations system. It assists in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies, the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action and the Women 2000-Beijing +5 agenda by facilitating discussion and cooperation among interested NGOs and individuals, supports the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and United Nations agencies working to improve the status of women, organizes consultation and training for NGOs attending meetings of the Commission on the Status of Women in New York, briefs NGOs daily during the meetings and hosts an annual reception for NGOs and governments, and sponsors awards for women diplomats, and women of achievement. Member at large is a category of officers serving on the committee.

**iv. Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals**

**Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals**

AAA contributed to the Millennium Development Goals in Armenia and the South Caucasus, by advocating for, or otherwise contributing to the following:

**Goal: Develop a Global Partnership for Development**

- United States humanitarian and development assistance to Armenia, special assistance for rural infrastructure development under the United States Millennium Challenge Account, and implementation of Armenia's Poverty Reduction and Rural Development Programs;
- Equitable regional development and integration in the South Caucasus, including access to regional infrastructure and open trade;

- Channeling Diasporan experience and expertise to help Armenia address its development needs and challenges;
- Peaceful settlement of the Nagorno Karabakh conflict;
- Establishment of an NGO Training and Resource Center in Armenia, that has since 2005 evolved into an independent entity, with programs in community development, anti-corruption, HIV/AIDS prevention, peace and stability, social transition, etc.

**Goal: Ensure Environmental Sustainability**: Environmental awareness and reforestation programs in Armenia through the Assembly's Armenia Tree Project.

**Activities in Support of Global Principles:** AAA is a member of several United States and international NGO coalitions committed to peace and security, development, human rights, as well as fight against the denial of genocide and other crimes against humanity. AAA activities in that regard include advocacy, community activism, academic, educational and media programs, rallies, as well as regular testimonies at relevant hearings before various bodies of the United States Congress.

## 12. Centre d'accompagnement des autochtones pygmées et minoritaires vulnérables

### (Special; 2003)

### I. Introduction

1. *Principal aim and purpose of the organization*:

To ensure the full integration of the indigenous Pygmy people into modern society. The organization engages in the following activities: humanitarian assistance, basic education, promotion and protection of indigenous rights, peace and reconciliation, environmental education and sustainable development activities for indigenous Pygmies.

2. *Significant developments in the life of the organization during the period 2003-2007*:

- Artificial personality granted by Order No. 067/CAB/MIN/J/2007 of 5 February 2007 of the Minister of Justice of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
- Following a proposal by the organization's Executive Director to the Administrative Board and with the approval of the organization's General Assembly, the supreme decision-making body, the following resolutions were adopted at its meeting on 2 March 2005:
- The name of the organization was amended to: "Centre d'accompagnement des autochtones Pygmées et minoritaires vulnérables — international (CAMV — International)."
- The resolution was approved by Order No. 067/CAB/MIN/J/2007 of 5 February 2007 of the Minister of Justice of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Notification No. JUST.GS/SG/20/265/2007 of 21 February 2007.
- The organization is active in the following countries: Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Rwanda and Uganda.

The organization has decided to add the following operational objective: to engage in advocacy on behalf of the interests of the indigenous Pygmy peoples at the local, national, subregional and international levels.

### II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

*i. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies*

- Twenty-first session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 21 to 25 July 2003, on the theme "Indigenous peoples and globalization". Nature of participation: oral and written statement.

- Twenty-second session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, held in Geneva, from 19 to 23 July 2004, on the theme "Indigenous peoples and conflict resolution". Nature of participation: oral and written statement.

- Third session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, held in New York from 10 to 21 May 2004, on the theme "Indigenous women". Nature of participation: oral and written statement.

- Fourth session of the Permanent Forum, held in New York from 10 to 21 May 2005, on the theme. "The Millennium Development Goals and indigenous peoples: redefining the Goals". Nature of participation: oral and written statement.

- Twenty-fourth session of the Working Group on Indigenous Peoples, held in Geneva, from 31 July to 4 August 2006, on the theme "Utilization of indigenous peoples' lands by non-indigenous authorities, groups or individuals for military purposes". Nature of participation: oral and written statement.

- Fifth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, held in New York from 15 to 26 May 2006, on the theme "The Millennium Development Goals and indigenous peoples: redefining the Goals".

- Training session held by the International Labour Organization (ILO) in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 27 November to 1 December 2006, on the theme "Rights of indigenous peoples: instruments and good practices".

*ii. Cooperation with United Nations agencies in the field*

- Participated in monthly meetings of the World Health Organization (WHO), in cooperation with the Ministry of Health of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as member of the National Malaria Programme.

- Dissemination of ILO Convention No. 169 through the journal *ECHO des pygmées* (2003-2006), produced by the organization.

*iii. Activities undertaken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals*

- Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. Action taken: Income-earning activities for indigenous Pygmy families. Total US$ 87,288.

- Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education. Action taken: Support for education of indigenous Pygmy children: $102,000.

- Goal 3: Maternal and child welfare. Action taken: Malaria programme: $67,000.

- Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability. Action taken: Environmental education programme for indigenous Pygmies: $133,567.

2. Activities in support of global principles (2003-2006)

*Celebration of the International Day of the World's Indigenous People. Total raised $14,280.*

## 13. Ukrainian World Congress

### (Special; 2003)

PART I. Introduction

i. The aims and purposes of the organization are to establish and maintain an international network of member organizations who have an interest in supporting and promoting Ukrainian nationality, spirit, language, culture and achievements of Ukrainians throughout the world, to coordinate the activities of member

organizations, to promote the civic development of Ukrainians in countries of their settlement for the purpose of strengthening their commitment towards democracy and freedom for all nations in the world, to uphold the rights of every Ukrainian person based on the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and to intervene with governments and/or non-governmental institutions to protect the rights of Ukrainians throughout the world.

Its main course of action is to provide avenues of communication for some 20 million ethnic Ukrainians who reside outside Ukraine. Officers of the UWC regularly visit various communities from North and South America, Europe, to the far reaches of the Russian Federation and Australia. The organization organizes conferences on scholarly and educational topics, human and civil rights issues, democracy and state building. Additionally, the organization attempts to provide social services, medical and humanitarian aid to Ukrainian and sometimes non-Ukrainian communities throughout the world, including Ukraine, to coordinate activities of youth and educational Ukrainian institutions and works with the International Olympic Committee as well as the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine in arranging services for athletic training, etc.

ii. While its broad aims and objectives, as well as the nature of its activities, remain much as described in the submission of 30 May 2001, the UWC has expanded their range into Africa, specifically, Mozambique.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

In April 2003, the Ukrainian World Congress (UWC) was formally accepted in consultative status as a non-governmental organization with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. Since that time to date, the UWC has designated and functioned through the maximum allowable representatives to the United Nations office in New York and one or two representatives to the office in Vienna.

On 26 April 2003, and each year thereafter, the UWC's United Nations representatives have assisted the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations in organizing a Chernobyl anniversary related bazaar at the United Nations, the proceeds of which are used to help the Chernobyl victims.

On 19 September 2003, the UWC United Nations representatives met with Ukraine's Permanent Representative to the United Nations and his assistants to discuss issues of mutual concern, in particular, the upcoming commemoration of Ukraine's Great Famine 1932-33 at the United Nations and to develop lines of communication for the long term. The following specific areas of activity at the United Nations in particular, through the Economic and Social Council and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) were addressed: migrant workers, slave trafficking, Chernobyl, AIDS and assistance to orphanages.

On 10 November 2003, in connection with the 70th anniversary of the Great Famine 1932-33, the UWC together with another Ukrainian ethnic NGO at the United Nations, the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations extended compliments to the Secretary General of the United Nations with reference to agenda item 179b of the Third Committee of the 59th session of the United Nations General Assembly, submitted and disseminated a Statement at the United Nations offices in New York on the Great Famine 1932-33. The Statement read in part as follows:

This year marks the 70th anniversary of the enforced famine of 1932-33, engineered by the Soviet regime in which 7-10 million Ukrainians perished. The sheer numbers alone would qualify this entry as the world's most massive genocide. We honour the millions of victims of this most heinous mass crime ever committed by man against man. Historians conclude that no nation lost more than the Ukrainian during the XX century. Together the famines, purges, persecutions and wars resulted in over twenty million lives lost ...

On April 14, 2000 at a meeting of the United Nations Security Council on the situation concerning Rwanda, Ukraine's Permanent Representative to the United Nations stated: "For Ukraine genocide is not just a term. We experienced difficult times in our own history; this century alone witnessed an unspeakable tragedy, when more than 7 million people were exterminated within two years by a well-planned famine. These events took place in a country once called the breadbasket of Europe."

On September 24, 2003 at the general debate of the 58th session of the United Nations General Assembly, Ukraine's President urged: "70 years ago the totalitarian Soviet regime engineered an artificial famine in Ukraine, which claimed the lives of 7 to 10 million of our compatriots. Unfortunately, back in 1933 the world did not respond to our tragedy. The international community believed the cynical propaganda of the Soviet Union, which was selling bread abroad while in Ukraine the hunger was killing 17 people a-minute. From this podium, I would like to call upon all of you to pay tribute to the memory of those who perished."

This year the parliament of Ukraine adopted a statement on the 70th anniversary of the Famine honouring the victims and identifying that heinous act as genocide. The legislatures of Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States of America passed similar resolutions. Others are pending.

Therefore, based on the foregoing, we call upon the governments of the world community of nations and UN non-governmental organizations to recognize the 1932-33 famine in Ukraine as genocide against the Ukrainian people and to remember the 7-10 million innocents who perished.

On 5 March 2004, the UWC issued and disseminated a Statement on global human trafficking to the Forty-eighth session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, 1-12 March 2004. The UWC made the following findings:

- Ukrainian women are the largest group trafficked in Turkey;

- Ukrainian women are the second largest group outside United States military bases in the Republic of Korea;

- Women from CIS countries comprise 70 per cent of trafficking in Israel;

- Ukrainian women constitute the largest foreign group trafficked in the Netherlands;

- 70 percent of Ukrainian women in Poland were trafficked;

- Women from Central, East Europe and CIS countries constitute 80 percent of trafficking in Germany. Other large markets for the slave trade in Ukrainians include: Greece, Cyprus, Italy, Spain, Yugoslavia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Czech Republic, Croatia, United Arab Emirates, Syrian Arab Republic, China, Canada and Japan.

The UWC made the following recommendations to the countries of the United Nations:

- Marshal the political will to combat trafficking;

- Undertake prevention and awareness campaigns;

- Encourage and support the activities of non-governmental organizations;

- Promulgate national legislation to punish traffickers and their facilitators;

- Prioritize law enforcement efforts to arrest and convict traffickers;

- Provide humanitarian services to victims and assist in their reintegration into society;

- Ratify and implement the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, including the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish the Trafficking of Persons, Especially Women and Children;

- Develop international, regional and bilateral cooperation with countries of origin, transit and destination;

- Accord special focus on the new front for traffickers in Central and East Europe.

In July 2004, the UWC President travelled to Vienna where he met with representatives of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to International Organizations in Vienna, representatives from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Anti-Human Trafficking Unit and the Special Representative on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe.

On 8-10 September 2004, UWC United Nations representatives participated in the 57th Annual DPI/NGO Conference Millennium Development Goals: Civil Society Takes Action.

On 18 January 2005, the UWC President met with the deputy administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, Kalman Mizsei. UWC United Nations representatives studied the Blue Ribbon Commission report for Ukraine and complements were forwarded to Mr. Mizsei on 14 February 2005.

In January 2006, a UWC United Nations representative participated in a meeting at the United Nations in New York on the issue of slave trafficking in New York.

In March 2006 that UWC United Nations representative travelled to Ukraine where she met with representatives from the Centre for Ukrainian Education Reform, which deals with the issue of slave trafficking. She also met with representatives of the local IOM office in Ukraine to whom she delivered a copy of The Natashas, a book on slave trafficking written by Canadian journalist Victor Malarek, which was translated into Ukrainian for dissemination and funded in part by the UWC. Additionally, she travelled throughout Ukraine, meeting with several local organizations dealing with this issue.

In March 2006, the UWC President travelled to Rome, Venice and Naples, Italy meeting with large communities of Ukrainian migrants to discuss migration and slave trafficking issues. In Venice the UWC President met with IOM local representatives to discuss these issues as well.

On 28 April 2006, UWC United Nations representatives participated in a session of the United Nations General Assembly dedicated to the 20th anniversary of Chernobyl.